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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,894.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 Tons, and 250 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Fraser, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST JUNE.

THE Magnificent Steamer PARAENSE, Captain Brooking, 1,500 Tons burden, has First-class Saloon accommodation on deck for a large number of Passengers.

FARE ..... Rs. 500.

For Plans of Vessel and Passage apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	1 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	3 0	0	2 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ABBOTSFORD, s.s., are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1874.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books, and it is arranged for hand or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF MALABAR POON SPARS AT FOR MAST.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 5 P.M., at Tank Bunder, those 65 Spars Malabar Poon Masts, now lying at the Mazagon Dockyard, by order of the Mortgagee Burjorjee Dorabjee Mistry, by order of the Mortgagor Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry.

40 Malabar Poon Spars fit for Mast.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following :—

Sundries, consisting of boxes, crockeryware, containing tea cups and saucers, coffee cups, milk jugs, jugs and basin, butter pot, claret jug water jug, plated candlesticks, dish covers, basket wall lamps, kegs of green paints, napkins, horse reins, &c.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers, large and small round tables, pier and side table, teapoy, blackwood carved sofas, bedsteads, cane seats, cradles, camphorwood chests, full carved easy chairs, dressing-room chairs, perambulators, copying press with stand, meat safe, easy and arm chairs, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, dhoties, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

Cards of scissors, velvet clippers, jelly bottles, water-proof suits, music boxes, large and small looking-glasses with plate glass, large and small new pictures, sizes 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, gilt and black mouldings, panorama balls, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PEARLS.

To be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their Rooms, by the order of Hajee Ahmed bin Hajee Mohamed Allee Gishee and on account and risk of Trikamjee Weljee & Co.

2 bundles of pearls weighing 2005¾ chows and 22¾ doorae.

The pearls are consigned in packets which have been sealed according to the custom ; the same will not therefore be opened for inspection until one hour before the sale, when the packets will be opened publicly by the Auctioneers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

10 Boles Grey Shirting, 6 lbs
2 ditto ditto 8 lb 45 inch
4 Cases Prints
6 ditto Grey Dhoties
1 ditto Lascar Caps
1 Case Electro plated Spoons and Forks
2 ditto White Mulls
1 ditto Elachs

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mahomedally Lookmanjee—

100 Quarter Boxes John Hall and Sons Rifle Gunpowder No. 2 in 1 lb. flasks.

On account of the concerned—

E T—1 Cask John Baker's Flies ex s.s. Orchis
,, 1 Case Orsidue or Brass Leaves ex s.s. Colombo

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Gold Ornaments.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the undermentioned jewellery on account and at the risk of Mr. Aromoohun Dass Davidass the Mortgagor and by order of Virjee Shunker Gowreeshunker Esq., Mortgagee, viz :—gold ornaments, comprising kada, vauk, sunkla, chundoshur, madalsunhli, lurpatch, chagdi, hasli, and jewellery set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, &c., comprising gulputta, bajee or bracelets, kakan or tangles, bhochi or armlets, rings set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds of different shapes and of best water, Akoto or ear ornaments &c.

The above is now on view between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

SALE of superior fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex s.s. Orchis.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms an invoice, of Moir's fresh oilmanstores, consisting of 1 lb. tins marmalade, assorted jams, kippered herrings, herrings in sardines, lobsters, carrots, green peas, mock turtle and ox tail soup, hotchpotch soup and bouilli, O. ford, Cambridge, and Boating sausages, anchovies, salmon, French mustard, Chelsea and Berkley cheese, lucca oil, assorted tart fruits, potted tongue, chicken, ham, and tongue sausages, calf's foot jelly, minced venison collops, Aberdeen smoked sausages, onions, gooseberries in syrup, Guava, South Boggis engine, peach compote, walnut pickle, rooms, mixed Tunbridge combination, picnic, Victoria vanilla, dessert Shrewsbury and royal dessert biscuits, assorted comfits, green peas, gravy, mutton hams, superfine 2, 3, 5 lb. mustards, pickled herrings and pork, pomeloe marmalade, &c., &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Palermo.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstore, consisting of assorted pickles, nasshroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE OF PROVISIONS.

On THURSDAY, next the 28th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the Industor Cassum Abdool Rhea on ex s.s. Palermo.

170-V3.—104-16	13 Cases each 6 doz.	1 lb.	mint lozenges.		
1 7-28	12 ,,	,,	4 ,,	½ ,,	scotch mixture.
129-33	5 ,,	,,	6 ,,	1	pint castor oil.
134-41	8 ,,	,,	6 ,,	,,	do.
142-53	12 ,,	,,	2 ,,	,,	quarts table vinegar.
154-63	10 ,,	,,	3 ,,	,,	pint do.
164-65	2 ,,	,,	6 ,,	2	lbs tins combination biscuits
166-68	3 ,,	,,	6 ,,	,,	gem do.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited) at Tank Bunder,

About 400 logs to 1 timber ex "J. N. Cushing."

Also a quantity of small Burmah timber in assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of superior Household Furniture, Semi-grand Piano, Books, Horses, Carriages &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence "Rolbamar, Lower Road, Bandora Hill, the valuable household furniture, semigrand piano, books, crockery, glassware, &c., the property of J. H. Wilson, Esq., the same consisting of glassware, dinner, dessert and tea service, plated ware, cutlery, &c., and of superior blackwood, open carved furniture such as chairs, tables, book case, couches, &c ; also camp cot, iron bedstead, towel horses, almirah, dressing glasses, music stand, music stool, office table and a nearly new semi-grand piano by Soehne and Shidmayer, also persian and plaister figures, painted flower vases, toilet pots and other ornaments,

AT 2 P.M.

A good useful young and sound grey horse, quiet either in saddle or harness, regularly ridden and driven, a good mover and a fast trotter

A roan pony young and stylish trotter.
An American four-wheeled buggy.
A mail phaeton.
A set nearly new plated harness.
An English saddle in good order complete with girths and irons
Bridles, stable utensils.
The above property will be on view from TUESDAY the 26th inst.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Old Deckyard Road, Mazagon, opposite the Church, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence, the same comprising, richly carved round, pier and card tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, and bookstand, centre seat, sofas and chairs with spring and damask, a mahogany piano, by Collard and Collard, cascrettines, 3 and 1 light argand lamps, rich Brussels hall carpet with border, handsome table ornaments, Japanese cabinet, clock, writing table and desk, dressing and stationery cases, bedstead, blackwood dining table, resting on 4 footed stand, side and almirah presses, velvet table cover, single, double and child's cots, dressing and washing tables, so as, screen, clothes basket, China matting, rich plated, glass and porcelainware, bath-room furniture, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Tuesday the 26th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a fine mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood and Son, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, &c., at No. 70, Harkness Lane, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, the above mentioned property, the property of the Estate of the late Arthur E. Peile, Esq., deceased ; the same comprises a set of teakwood French polished dining table, dining-room arm-chairs, an English carved chiffonier with mirror, plated and brass round-buttoned moons, French polished circular, pier, and card tables, drawing-room easy and low chairs, half-circle, single and cane-seat sofas, a fine full-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte (in excellent order) an ottoman, iron-bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, several glass, glass-door cupboards, wardrobes, almirah, chests of drawers, teapoys, carved screen, a single-barrelled rifle in case, cane mattings, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles.

AT 2 P.M.

One light double-seated phaeton, with lamps, pole, &c., by Simpson of Madras.

One set of brass mounted double harness, one single, seated light office Brougham with lamps, cushion, &c., by Collett & Co.,

One Grey Arab brougham horse, two sets of plated single Harness, a Cheetah Riding Horse, three Gentlemen's saddles and cubicles, a few dozens of best Sherry, Amontillado and Claret, choice pants in tubs and pots, books, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full details are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, 6, 8, 10 and 16 light Crystal cut Glass Chandeliers, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, single and Double-branched Wallshades, handsome English and Brussels Carpets, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard Table, Electric Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Silver articles, and a collection of valuable Books, &c., at the Bungalow of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff at Gowalia Tank.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and the day following, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a deceased Gentleman, comprising glass and crockeryware, plated and silver articles, a set of blackwood camp dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, telescope jackwood and teakwood tables, drawing-room, carved, convolution, divan and sofa couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, circular, pier, and card tables, cabinets, bookshelves, round teapoys, blackwood bedsteads and mattresses, rich English and Burmese carpets, 6, 8, 10, and 16 light crystal cut-glass chandeliers, table and hanging argand lamps, plated candlesticks, pairs of single and double branched wall shades, full-sized mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Bennett, carved glass-door cupboards, chest of drawers, a carved 4 post bedstead, camp cots, vases, figure and ornaments, a large mahogany book stand, a carved-rosewood easy stock, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, war robes, rattan and folding arm-chairs, engravings in gilt and maple frames, a collection of valuable English and General books and other miscellaneous articles.

AT 2 P.M.

One Grey Arab Horse, and one Pony.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhoolehwar, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is advertised for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 26th August 1870.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that cart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhoolehwar road in the Bhoolehwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhoolehwar road, within the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said cart or piece of ground register d by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the south by a public road called Bhoolehwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgage, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & FAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good to leaders and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet to single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, cheek-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,4.0 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and risk of Mr. Mahadeo Radhavuilub.

A parcel containing 14 strings of pearls, 534 carats.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, and following days, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Aily Shah Cadree, the administrator of the estate and effects of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Aily Shah Cadree the following Properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or sheds, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 3,215 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and 145, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Phanjee Nundoo, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobace, Widow, on or towards the North by the Vacant Ground of Bonjee, and on or towards the South by Falkland Road.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59 and 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlaljee Maharaj, on or towards the West by a Passage, on or towards the North by the said Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kheteady New Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1,715-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, and 164, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlaljee Maharaj, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobace, widow, on or towards the north by the property Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady New Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARBITRATOR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Arbitrator.

Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treasurer's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to an ther Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer such authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WE regret the necessity of CAUTIONING you AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS TRADERS who are IMITATING the get-up of our well-known OLD COGNACS, adopting our original heart-shaped, label, which unfortunately we failed to register, and sometimes refilling our bottles with trashy compounds of their own. Our trade mark is well known, and this we beg our friends will always insist on *being clearly shown.* The prospects of the vintages are somewhat favourable ; should the Wines escape frost, prices will decline, and we shall immediately give our supporters the advantages we shall ourselves, under such circumstances, receive. It would be premature, however, to assert positively that we shall be enabled to do this. Champagnes cannot be quoted cheaper, even should a fair average yield be made, so great is the scarcity of genuine wine. We thank you for your continued kind patronage, and refer you to our Mr. J. E. Bodger, in Bombay, and to our Mr. A. L. Fraser, in Calcutta, for all your Wine requirements, as also for our prices and terms.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

London, 1st May 1874.

FOR SALE.

1. B. Aus. Geld., VAMPIRE, 15-1, 6 year old, perfect fencer, very handsome. Winner of two First Prizes at last Poona Horse Show. Has been ridden as 1st charger. Up to any weight. Price Rs. 1,250.

2. Gil. A. H., THORMANBY, 14-3, 6 year old. First Class Maiden, good action, great blood, entered for Ban alore and Poona. Price Rs. 2,500.

3. BAY A. GAL, THE STOIC, 14 hands, 6 year old, entered for Bangalore and Poona. For performances, see Sporting Magazine (April No. 1874). Price Rs. 2,000.

4. GREY A. GAL, BLUE GOWN, 14 hands, 5 year old, beautiful mover, promising Maiden, unentered. Price Rs. 850.

5. GREY A. H., LANCER, 14-1, 5 year old, landed last year, very blood and good action. Has been ridden as 2nd charger, unentered. Price Rs. 1,250.

The above Horses, the property of Lieutenant Elliot, 1st Bombay Cavalry, are all in work, and in first-rate order. Regarding *Thormanby* and *The Stoic*, apply to JOHN WHEAL, Bangalore. The remainder can be seen with the owner at Poona. The Arabs are all out of Abdool Rayman's stable and the family property.

N. B.—Vampire and *The Stoic* are first-rate Hunters and well-known with the Poona Hunt.

TO SPORTSMEN.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR LINCOLN JEFFRIES OF BIRMINGHAM, AND LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

Pin Fire Breech-loading Double-barrel Sporting Gun, 16 bore, by Lefaucheux	Rs. 180
Central Fire Breech-loading Double-barrel Sporting Gun, 14 bore by Tolley, Birmingham	225
Central Fire Breech-loading Double-barrel Sporting Gun, with rebounding Locks and Action, 14 bore, by Lincoln Jeffries	260
Central Fire Breech-loading Double-barrel Sporting Gun, extra finished	275
Pin Fire Breech-loading Double Rifle, 16 bore, by Lefaucheux	210
Central Fire Breech-loading Double Rifle, 14 bore, by Lincoln Jeffries	325
Central Fire Breech-loading Double Rifle, 14 bore with rebounding Locks by Lincoln Jeffries	350
Snider Sporting Rifle for 577 Boxer Cartridge sighted to 1000 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries	140
Central Fire Single Barrel, 12 Bore Tiger Rifle, sighted to 1200 yards, Lincoln Jeffries	250

Each of the above are fitted in case with all the necessary Implements.

Central Fire Solid Body Breech-loading 6 Chamber Revolvers	Rs. 35 to 60
Central Fire Self-extracting Revolvers,	from Rs. 50 to 120

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

LANDED, PER S.S. ZAMBESI,
AN EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICES ARE UNSURPASSED.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

IMPERIALS, in Boxes of	125,	per Box	Rs.	21
CABALLEROS	do.	do.	,,	17
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	,,	18
LONDRES	do.	do.	,,	9
CIGARS, No. 1	per 1,000		,,	90
CHEROOTS, ,, 1	per 1,000		,,	90
CAVITE ESMERADO,	per 1,000		,,	85
CAVITE ESMERADO,	per Box of 100		,,	9
CAVITES, No. 2	per 1,000		,,	65
Do. ,, 2	per Box of 100		,,	7
FORTIN, ,, 2	per 1,000		,,	55
Do. ,, 2	per Box of 100		,,	6
PRINCESSA,	per 1,000		,,	45

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1.
"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 250 AND OF 100.

A FRESH STOCK OF
DINDIGULS.
HAVANNA AND MANILLA SHAPE,
AND
No. 3.

A PARCEL OF SPLENDID,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
HAVANNA SHAPE,
PRINCIPES
AND
REGALIAS ELEGANTE.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing these brands prominently to notice, as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 25TH MAY.
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
and the Operetta, entitled,
PERFECTION.

TUESDAY, 26TH MAY.
BENEFIT
Mr. R. W. LAWRENCE.
THE GAME OF SPECULATION,
AND
WHO'S TO WIN HIM?

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
SCHOOL,
By particular desire, preceded by
THE SILENT WOMAN.

THURSDAY, 28TH MAY.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
and the New Burlesque of
LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.

FRIDAY, 29TH MAY.
GRAND SHAKESPEREAN NIGHT,
BENEFIT
MISS CARRY GEORGE,
ROMEO & JULIET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 2	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co, where a Plan is on view.
Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Lotions, maintaining the hair in a state of health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Apropos of the above, we quote a letter just received from an Officer :—"I may appear as if I intended to flatter you, but I can assure you I state but the simple truth as regards your Hair Douche. My Wife lost nearly all her hair since she had the Dengue 18 months ago ; now, since using the Equatorial Hair Douche, she is again getting her hair quite fast, and although she only commenced 2 months ago, yet the new hairs are good five inches long."

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	... Per dozen Rs. 15
,, Virgin	... ...	... ,, 18
,, Diamond	... ...	... ,, 21
,, Amontillado	... ...	... ,, 28
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	... ,, 22
CATALAN—White	... ...	... ,, 15
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	... ,, 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	... ,, 23
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	... ,, 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	... ,, 30
,, Pints	... ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 23RD MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened and closed dull, sales only 8,000 bales, but Reuter makes no change in quotations. The market will be closed until Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays, and for some days afterwards there will probably be very little doing, as the whole of Whitsun week is more or less of a holiday in the manufacturing districts.

The following are the American figures for the week as compared with last and the corresponding week of last year, viz. :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Week's receipts	24,000	23,000	34,000
" Exports to U. K	14,000	35,000	37,000
" " to Continent	10,000	13,000	3,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	3,640,000	.....	3,373,000
" exports to the U. K. from 1st Sept.	1,695,000	.....	1,618,000
" " to Continent from 1st Sept.	954,000	.....	702,000
Stocks at U. S. ports	308,000	.....	352,000

The visible supply in and afloat for the U. K. on the 22nd instant as compared with last week and 1873 is as follows :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	785,000	770,000	751,000
Do London	137,750	143,750	169,266
American afloat	240,000	270,000	220,000
East Indian afloat	430,000	400,000	423,000
Total	1,592,750	1,583,750	1,555,166

There is no news of a general character in to-day's telegram, Consols are still quoted at 93¼ and Bar Silver at 58¾d. per ounce.

In EXCHANGES, Government Paper and Shares there is nothing to notice owing to the holidays.

COTTON continues in very limited request at declining prices, to-day's quotations being :—

Dholleras	Rs. 185 per candy.
Bhownuggur	" 187 "
Ginned Broach	" 208 "
Compta	" 177 "
Sawginned Dharwar	" 200 "

FREIGHTS are again weaker both by sail and steam. Rates in loading vessels are offering at £3-5, and commencing ships can be had at £3. By steamer £3-5 has been paid, but there is little enquiry.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are quite unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	465
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123 x. div.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	915
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	285

*Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾ 3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10¾ 1/5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£15	19¾ 5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,450
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,600
200	2,000	all	100 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,050
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	235
100	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	625
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps.	Fort Press Co.	4,600
300	2,000	2,00	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	180
3 0	1,000	all	70 p.s.	Frenel Press Co	709
250	5,000	1,46	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.	400
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	385
300	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,100
400	85	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	90 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
420	1,000	all	30 pc.	Volkart United Press Co.	1,050

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,535
800	2,000	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,575
200	1,000	all	70 p.s.	Bombay United	1,375
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,760
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,250
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,400
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandeish Spinning	1,250
350	1,000	550	..	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,410
800	2,500	all	300	Oriental	4,000
600	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,585
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Sconderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.s.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,425
	50			Bombay Gas Company	65
1,000		all	4½ p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
500		300	15 ps.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	100
4,000	1	all	1¼ ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	500	all	45 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	30
	250	all	40 ps.		

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship LEBANON, 899 tons, Captain J. Shields, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden, 23rd April in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE ship JANE LAW, 1273 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Cardiff 1st February, with cargo of 1,921 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. AUSTRALIA VIA THE CANAL.—The Italian steam ship Australia, 1,426 tons, Commander C. Lauro, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. BURMESE VIA THE CANAL.—The British steam ship Burmese, 1,268 tons, Commander J. J. Luck, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Canal, with a cargo of 8384 bales cotton, 755 bales wool, and sundries.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 969 tons, Captain A Macintosh, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from London 17th December, with the following cargo :—4,565 bars iron, 25 nails, 12 grindstones, 27,498 sleepers, and 1,122 iron rails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE French mail steamer MEINAM arrived in the Madras roads on Friday morning with the following passengers :—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr. Lewis. From Naples to Calcutta—Mr. Loserlel. From Marseilles to Madras—Mr and Mrs Plant and servant, Major Fraser, Mr. de Lesparada. She left again at noon the same day for Calcutta.

THE EXTRA P. and O. Co.'s.s CHINA sailed on Saturday for London, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. H. H rmusjee Shroff, Mr. T. H. Wilson, Mr. A. J Macdonald, Major Bainbridge, three infants, one European female servant, and one native female servant.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, child and native female servant, Lieut. Abercrombie, Mrs. Fraser Hore, Mr. Thomas Bromley, Mrs. William Jenkins, Dr. E. Colden.

FOR VENICE.—Mr. E. A. Hoare.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Lebanon	Shields	Aden April 23.
	Jane Law	Mitchell	Cardiff, Feb. 1
	Louisa	Macintosh	London, Dec. 17.
	Arbitrator (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, April 22.
	Mohi	Nacoda	Cochin, May 9.
24	Pahlwan (s)	Read	Goa, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	China (s)	Perrins	London via the Canal.
	Wm. Lindsay (s)	Galloway	Liverpool.
	Australia (s)	Lauro	Liverpool via the Canal
	Burmese (s)	Luck	Liverpool via the Canal

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May 20 Meeca (s) ..... Turner ..... Akyab, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

May. 19 Steamer Agra and Emblehope. Ship Jason.
20 Steamer Pellades, Ship Tantallon Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May. 22 Meinam (s) ..... Galle & Pondicherry
John Byers ..... Swansea.

DEPARTURES.

May. 20 Viceroy (s) ..... London.
21 Berwickshire ..... Calingapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS—23RD MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sandringham, s, 4000 bundles coir yarn—Govindjee Inderjee.
Khorosan, s, 397 bales cotton S. L. Macnaghten.
Parsee, s, 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 350 cwt. hemp, 120 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.; 44 bales wool, Khemchund Sitaldass; 2 bales hemp, Finlay Scott and Co.; 40 bales cotton, Vithuldass Parshoumdass; 21 bales cotton, Heeraund Khialdass; 64 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz.
Palermo, s, 500 bundles coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal; 1287 bundles coir yarn, Tokersee Khetsee; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Lochness, s, 140 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.
Hutton, s, 105 bales cotton, Trickomjee Morarjee.
Hutton, s, 112 bales cotton, A. J. Abram; 58 bales cotton, Ramputtab Loya; 50 bales cotton, Varudman Poonsee and Co.; 173 bales cotton Sewaram Khoosalchund.
Avoca, s, 550 bundles myrabolliums, Ralli Brothers.
Ariel, s, 250 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten, 100 bales cotton, Bechurdass Ambaidass.
Paramee, s, 200 bales cotton; W. and A. Graham and Co., 105 bales cotton, Manockjall Choonilall.
South Tyne, s, 300 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Avoca (s.)—35 bales hemp, Ardeshir Byramjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Simla (s.) 50 bales cotton, Cullianjee Namchund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—24th MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd May, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 16 minutes.
Via Turkey, 23rd May, 5-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 31 minutes.
Via Suez, 22nd May, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd May, 6-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 minutes.
Via Turkey, 23rd May, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours, 28 minutes.
Via Suez, 23rd May, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 24th May, 4 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 32 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 23rd May, 7-15 P.M. Time in transit, 21 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the tranmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th May is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 51	0 7
" Galle	7 30	1 9
" Kurrachee	0 7	one 0

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 24th May, 12-35 A.M.—Mail steamer Gwalior, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th May, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 24th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inch 70 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th May, 9-20 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-east south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·73, rainfall 60 cents.

VINGORLA, 24th May, 5-35 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 89, rainfall 3 inches 54 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 22.

Hastings, Surgeon, 20th Regiment N. I., to appear before a Medical Board, from Bandra.
Woodfall, Surgeon Major, 13th Battl R. A., on leave, from Meean Meer.
Smith, Colonel, 18th Bl Cavalry, on furlough, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES—May 23.

Bainbridge, Major, Comdt. 4th P. I., on furlough, to England
Abercrombie, Brigadier General, 7th B. N. I., on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N.W. Provinces*, May 9.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr. W. L. Louis, Asst Supt of Police, Meerut, [privilege, leave for one month, with effect from 15th May. 1874.

Lieut-Col. W T McGregor, Cantonment Magst., Benares, privilge leave for one month, with effect from the 18th May, 1874.

Mr. R D Alexander, Asst Magst and Collr, Furrackabad, three months' privilge leave, with effect from the 15th July, 1874.

Mr. H Lushington, Dist and Sessions Judge, Allygurgh, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st June, 1874.

Mr. J C Robertson, Magst and Collr, Allahabad, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 25th May, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The following officers to be Magts of the 1st class :—
Mr F B Mullock, Asst Magt, Allahabad.
Mr. C W Whish, Asst Magst, Budaon.
Mr. H G Pearse, Asst Magst Jounpore.

And the following officers to be Magsts of the 2nd class :—
Mr. T W Holderness, Asst Magst, Futtehpore.
Mr. W R Barry, Asst Magst, Moradabad.
Mr. H C A Conybeare, Asst Magst, Mirzapore.
Mr. T R Wyer, Asst Magst, Mozuffernuggur.
Mr. F S Copleston, Asst Magst, Allahabad.
Mr. R Scott, Asst Magst, Bolundshuhur.
Mr. F Gulies, Asst Magst, Ghazeepore.
Mr. A J Lawrence to the charge of the Settlement in the Etawah District.

The following officers to be Asst Collrs of the 1st class.
Mr. F B Mulock, Asst Magst of Allahabad.
Mr. D F Addis, Asst Magistrate of Benares.
Mr. J Macpherson, Asst Magst of Runneerpore.
Mr. A W Cruickshank, Asst Magst of Cawnpore.
Mr T Stoker, Asst Magst of Gorackpore.
Mr T W Holderness, Asst Magst of Futtehpore.
Lieutenant G W Anson, offg Extra Asst Comr, Jhansie.

The following officers to be Asst Co's of the 2nd class :—
Mr W R Barry, Asst Magst of Moradabad.
Mr H C A Conybeare, Asst Magst of Mirzapore.
Mr F S Copleston, Asst Magst of Allahabad.
Mr T R Wyer, Asst Magst of Mozuffernuggur.

Lalla Bindeshur Dial, offg Extra Asst Comr, Jhansie.
Mr. T Benson, Asst Settlement Officer, Agra, to be Asst Magst and Collr, My poory, in addition to his other appointment.
Mr. G H Lawrence, Magst and Collr, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Allygurh during the absence on leave of Mr. H Lushington, or until further orders.
Mr. E Montagu, Joint Magst and Depy Collr, 1st grade to officiate as Magst and Collr of Aligurh, vice Mr. G H Lawrence.
Mr H M Rose, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Allahabad during the absence on leave of Mr J C Robertson, or until further orders.
Surg E B Rutledge to the medical charge of the Lower Ganges Canal establishment at Nuners, Boolundshuhur District, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr A Wood, or until further orders.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and reversions :—

Consequent on the vacancy caused by the retirement from the service of Mr F Thompson, Dist and Sessions Judge—
Mr H W Dashwood to be a Dist and Sessions Judge, but to continue to officiate as Comr of Benares; Mr W C Turner to be a Magt and Collector.
From 1st April, 1874, the date on which Mr W C Turner assumed charge of the office of Magt and Collr, Jounpore—
Mr D M Gardner to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magt and Depy Collr, 1st grade; Mr M S Howell to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag and Depy Collr 2nd Grade.
From 3rd April, 1874, the date on which Mr G L Lang assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr, Futtehpore—
Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.
Mr G R C Williams, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.
From the 4th April, 1874, the date on which Mr F E Elliot assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr of Bustee—
Mr P Wigram to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade.
From the 6th April, 1874, the date on which Mr R Wall assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr of Banda—
Mr H M Rogers, Offg Join Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.
Mr E Rose, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.
From the 12th April, 1874, the date on which Mr E S Robertson assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr, Azimgurh—
Mr C Donovan, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.
Mr E White, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.
From the 16th April 1874, the date on which Mr A Sells assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr of Ghazeepore—
Mr W Irvine, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade;
Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 2nd grade.
From the 16th April, 1874, the date on which Mr P Wigram avails himself of subsidiary leave—
Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade; and from the 18th April, 1874, the date on which Mr A Robinson returned from leave—
Mr A Robinson, Asst Magst and Collr, to officiate as Join Magst and Depy Co lr of the 2nd grade.
From the 20th April, 1874, the date on which Mr J H Carter assumed charge of his office at Jounpore—
Mr J H Carter, Asst Magst and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.
Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Collr, of the 2nd grade.
Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Mag'st and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Magst an Collr.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers :—
Mr C G Hicks, D st Sup' of Police, from Lullutpore to Futtehpore, with effect fr m date of taking charge.
Mr S A Campbell, Dist Supt of Police, from Futtehpore to Lullutpore with effect from da e of taking charge.
Mr R Scott, Asst Mag and Collr, from Gorackpore to Boolundshuhur.
Mr W Crooke, Asst Magst and Collr, from Boolundshuhur to Goru kpore.
Mr H M Bird, Asst Magst and Collr, from Muttra to Shahjehanpore.
Mr F S Bullock, Asst Magst and Collr, from Shahjehanpore to Bar illy.
Mr H C A Conybeare, Asst Magst and Collr, from Benares to Mirzapore.
Mr F B Mulock, Asst Magst and Collr, from Mirzapore to Allahabad.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—
Mr R R Story, Assistant Commissioner of Jhansie, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.
Mr W H Abbott, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, having overstayed his leave, forfeited his appointment from the 13th February, 1874.

The Honble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, upon the report of the special Central Examinat on Committee, to declare the undermentioned officers to have passed in the subjects specified be ow :—
Mr. F H Fis er, Revenue Case.
Mr J W Muir, Hindi.

By the Higher Standard, in both Judicial and Revenue.
Mr. F B Mulock, Mr D D M Campbell, Mr. J Macpherson, Mr. W R Barry, Mr. H C A Conybeare, and Mr. F S Copleston.

By the Higher Standard, in Judicial separately.
Mr. C W Whish, Mr. H G Pearse, Mr T R Wyer, Mr R Scott

By the Higher Standard, in Revenue separately
Mr. D F Addis, Mr. A W Cruickshank, Mr. T Stoker, Lieutenant G W Anson, Mr. T W Holderness.—(passed in all the subjects before.)

By the Lower Standard, in Judicial separately.
Mr. T W Holderness, Mr. F Giles, and Mr M C Niblett.

By the lower Standard, in Revenue separately.
Mr. H M Bird, Mr T R Wyer, and Lalla Bishesbur Dial.

In Police.
Mr C W Whish, Mr T Stoker, M J Macpherson, Mr T W Holderness, Mr W R Barry, and Mr G C Smyth.

In Vernacular.
Mr F B Mulock.
Mr D D M Campbell, to be re-examined in re ding.
Mr G P arse, to be re examined in translation.
Mr H M Bird.
Mr J Macpherson and Mr T W Holderness, to be re-examined in transla ion
Mr W E Berry.
Mr H C A Conybeare, to be re-examined in Hindi.
Mr T R Wyer, to be re-examined in translation.
Mr F S Copleston, Mr R Scott, Mr G C Smith } to be re-examined in translation.

In the test for Canal Officers.
Ashruf Ali, Chirunjee Lall, Gunga Pershad, Jamayat Ali Koore Mull, and Mr Palmer.

Mr M A Kelly, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Agra Provincial Division, has been granted 1 15 months' leave on medical certificate to Europe with effect fro the 13th April 1874.

Capt G F L Marshal R E, Offg Ex Engr, Cawnpore Division Ganges Canal, is ap ointed to a speci l duty.

Capt C W J Harri-on, R E, is appointed Ex Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 20.)

Mr Alexander Mackenzie, B A, delivered over charge of the office of Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr James Francis Katherious Hewitt on the 13th May 1874.

Mr Edward Maxwell Reily, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Atia Sub-Division, in Mymensingh.

The following arrangements are sanctioned from the date on which the resignation of Mr F J Cockburn takes effect :—

Mr William James Money, C S I, is appointed to be a Judge of the first grade.

Mr Charles Bazett Garrett is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Dacca in the second grade.

Mr Edward Henry Whinfield is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the third grade, and to continue to act as Mag and Collr of Burdwan in the second grade.

Mr Alexander Thomas Maclean is appointed to be District and Session Judge of Sylhet, and to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnas.

Mr T E Dempster, Actg Extra Asst Comr, on a special duty at Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to vest the undermentioned officers with the powers of a Collr in the district of Tirhoot, viz.—

Mr Godfrey John Beetive Tuite Dalton, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr

Mr Arthur Clifford Tute, B A, Asst Mag and Collr.

Mr David Josiah Poole, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to have charge of the district police of Pooree.

Mr Gleister Henry French, Asst Supt of Police, in charge of the Noakholly Police, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police Backergunge.

The following promotions of Asst Supts of Police are sanctioned :—

From the Second to the First Grade.
Mr Edward Melian Showers, on special duty at Durbhunga, in Tirhoot.
Mr Baudford James Kilby, on special duty at Chumparun.

From the Third to the Second Grade.
Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, on special duty in Rajshahye.
Mr Charles Raban, on special duty in Chumparun.

Subject to the approval of the Rt Hon the Secy of State, Mr Henry Francis Blanford, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

Dr J MacDonnell is appointed to have medical charge of the Durbhunga sub-division, in the district of Tirhoot.

Mr G B Boe, First Asst to the Naval Storekeeper is appointed to act temporarily as Naval Storekeeper.

Surg-Maj Robert Meiklejohn, M D, Civ Surgn of the 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants in Calcutta, vice Surgn-Maj S B Partridge, resigned.

Mr A F Watson, Ex Engr, third grade, having returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the first Calcutta Division as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Mr G W Vivian, Ex Engr, first grade, assumed charge of the Patna District on the 20th April 1874, afternoon.

Mr T Smith, Sub-Engr, second grade, is placed in charge of the Noakholly and Tipperah Districts, as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

Mr Smith assumed charge on the 16th April 1874, before noon.

With the consent of the Govt of India, Mr Edmond T Scely is appointed to the P W Dept as a Tempy Asst Engr, first grade, and posted to the Gunduk Circle.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr A Clarke is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr of the third grade, and posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

The undermentioned officers joined the High Level Canal Division, Gunduk Circle, on the dates specified against their names :—

Mr W J Fahie, Ex Engr, third grade, forenoon of 28th April 1874.

Mr G E Abbott, Temporary Asst Engr, third grade, afternoon of 2nd May 1874.

Mr E E Oliver, Asst Engr, first grade, Eastern Soane Division was relieved of his duty in that division on the forenoon of the 2nd May 1874.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Indian Army.
The Salt Bill.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,

LONDON,

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To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEARNS—May 22nd, at Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A., suddenly, of apoplexy, William F. Stearns, aged 1?.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANGLEY—May 22nd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. A. Langley, Esq., of a son.

SWENNEY—May 22nd, at the Oomercarry Chowkey, the wife of Mr. Thomas George Sweeney, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—May 15th, at Berhampore, the wife of Captain A O H Clay, of a son.

BARTLETT—May 19th, at Peepulputty Road, Bhowanipore, the wife of Mr G F Bartlett, P W Dept, of a daughter.

HUGHESDON—May 21st, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of J C Hughesdon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARSONS—CLEEVE—May 14th, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev W J Rowlan's, Alfred Parsons, youngest, son of George Parsons, Broadway, Dorsetshire, to Alice Jane, daughter of the late Thomas George Cleeve, Collector and Abkarry Superintendent, Berhampore, Moorshe labad.

DEATHS.

BOWER—May 21st, at Madras, Mr Thomas Parry Bower, Clerk of Messrs Shaw and Tasker, aged 63 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

CROSTHWAITE—May 16th, at Mussoorie, Charlotte Frances, the beloved wife of Robert J Crosthwaite, C S.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1874.

OUR attention has been drawn to the following passage in last year's Administration Report, which too clearly indicates the intention of the Government of Bombay to prosecute the policy of enhancement, the unwisdom of which we attempted on Saturday to expose :—"On the whole the figures show that "the land revenue is steadily increasing, and as "the 30 years' leases continue to fall in it will "advance with still more rapid strides owing to "the raising of the low assessments which were "imposed a generation ago, and which now "owing to the rise in prices and the general "improvement in communications throughout "the country are in many places a mere fraction "of the profits made by the cultivators." [Bombay Administration Report 1872-73, page 466.] The improvement in communications when it results from the expenditure of Imperial funds may, in some cases, afford a plausible excuse for enhancing the Imperial Land Revenue. The railways are doubtless used for the transport of agricultural produce, but we question if the ryots themselves derive any benefit from this expensive means of transit. The main lines of road maintained at the cost of the State are beset by toll bars so numerous and oppressive, that the ryots often avoid the roads in order to avoid the tolls; and the cross roads made at the expense of the people themselves through what is called "Local Fund Agency" cannot of course be used as an argument for increasing the Imperial Land Tax. But, when the Reporter refers with complacency to the "rise in prices," it is surely time to point out that the value of all sorts of agricultural produce has fallen to a point quite as low as has been reached at any time during the last thirty years, and that the present prices afford no pretext for increasing the rates. On the other hand, if the last sentence of this extract is to be taken as referring to the recent experiments for ascertaining the value of the produce of land, the Reporter ought to have noticed that these experiments were admitted to be unsatisfactory and imperfect. On the whole we cannot avoid expressing our surprise that the Government should have allowed the publication of a formal statement and defence of its land policy, based on such weak arguments and such incorrect data.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S despatch of the 20th of March to the Secretary of State contains the first distinct acknowledgment that we have seen of the failure of Government to take sufficient precautions against the outbreak of famine in any one district or village of Bengal or Behar. In a despatch of the 13th of February, which has not yet been published in India, "disappointment" was, it seems, expressed by the Government of India, "that the preparations in "a limited tract of Tirhoot were not earlier "completed," but in the following passage from the March despatch what had actually occurred is stated in the most explicit terms :—"Generally "speaking, it may be said that distress, where it "has arisen, has been relieved. There is, however, "one exception to this generally satisfactory "condition of things. Shortly after the publication of the last narrative, accounts from "Durbhunga became alarming, and Sir George "Campbell thought it best to proceed at once "to the spot himself. From the report contained "in his special narrative it appears that on His "Honour's arrival he found that famine of "considerable severity had set in through the "tracts about Buhe

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

Parliament has adjourned until the first of June.

THE CHILIAN AFFAIR.

LONDON, 23RD MAY.

The authorities in Chili have released Captain Hyde, the captain of the English coasting steamer which lately capsized on that coast. The indemnity demanded by the British Minister has not yet been paid, but the question is under consideration.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 22ND MAY.

After numerous attempts at combinations, all of which proved unsuccessful, the new Ministry has been constituted as follows :—

Vice President of the Council and Minister of War, General Cissey.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duc Decazes.
Minister of the Interior, M. Fourton.
Minister of Finance, M. Magne.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Grivart.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Cumont.
Minister of Justice, M. Taillhand.
Minister of Marine, Admiral Montaignac.

PARIS, 23RD MAY.

Owing to the failure of M. Goulard's attempt to form a new Ministry, Marshal MacMahon completed the Ministry as already telegraphed.

The new Cabinet is of an essentially business character, and will prepare constitutional laws, leaving to the Assembly the question of the transmission of the Presidential powers.

The recent crisis is expected to hasten the dissolution of the Assembly.

Prince Hohenlohe has presented his credentials to Marshal MacMahon, and amicable assurances have been exchanged.

OBITUARY—General Robert Law.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ..... 68,000 bales.
" " " Surats..... 16,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton .... 76,000 "
" " " Surats .... 8,000 "
" Stocks of Cotton ..... 785,000 "
" " " Surats .... 92,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London.... 137,750 "

Surats during the week have been in less demand but freely offered.

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera 5¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do ..... 9s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 1½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account 93⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94½.
Bar Silver ..... 58⅝.
Arrival—The Lady Lycett.

THE CEREMONY OF UNVEILING THE OUTRAM STATUE IN CALCUTTA.

(SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23.

The ceremony of unveiling the Outram Statue was performed by Lord Napier of Magdala at seven o'clock this morning in presence of a large concourse of people. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lord Napier addressed the assembly.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 23RD MAY, 6-11 A.M.

All the troops in garrison, including the Volunteers, paraded this morning and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the Queen's birth-day, and afterwards proceeded to the unveiling of the Outram's statue, which ceremony was performed by Lord Napier of Magdala in presence of the Viceroy and a distinguished body of officials. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. A grand display of fireworks takes place this evening.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Murree on Friday morning.

THE Seventh Annual Fine Art Exhibition will be opened at Calcutta on the 5th December.

MR. SHAW is appointed British Resident in Kashgar, but the date on which he joins his appointment is at present uncertain.

THE Co operative Society at Madras has proved a failure, and a resolution has been passed at a meeting of shareholders to dissolve the Society.

IT is reported from Peshawur that on the 16th instant two budmashes killed a silk merchant in the Peshawur bazaar. They have been apprehended by the police.

A PROPOSAL has been started that the Scientific Societies of Europe should unite to erect an international monument to the late Captain Maury, in the shape of a lighthouse.

THE Lahore paper believes it is not unlikely that the command of the 2nd Sikhs, vacated by the transfer of Colonel Gardiner to the 5th Goorkhas, will be given to Colonel Bracken, now second in command of the former corps.

THE thanks of the Bengal Government are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to Babu Sheoprasad Singh, of Monghyr, for his donation of Rs. 9,000, of which Rs. 5,000 is for relief of the people in Tirhoot, and Rs. 4,000 for Monghyr.

THE heat in Madras just now is described as altogether unbearable. According to Mr. Pogson's return the thermometer on Tuesday reached 101·8 in the shade. The maximum solar heat is given as 142·4. Thursday, we are told, was even hotter

THE Commissioner of Lahore has been deputed on behalf of the Government to instal the Rajah of Faridkote on the *guddee*, which has just been vacated by his father's death. The installation was to have taken place on Thursday at Faridkote near Ferozepore.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement from the service of Mr. F. Thompson, Mr. H. W. Dashwood has been appointed District and Sessions Judge, but will continue to officiate as Commissioner of Benares. Mr. W. C. Turner has been appointed Magistrate and Collector.

THE name of the private of the 22nd Regiment who shot his comrade at Hazareebagh last week is [illegible]. When taken before the Deputy [illegible] admitted his guilt, and said [illegible]-feeling against the deceased, [illegible] the crime to drink.

LIEUTENANT E. FRASER, of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, will be Officiating Political Assistant of the third class, and posted to the Persian Gulf. Lieutenant Elliott, of the Bombay Cavalry, will be Officiating Political Assistant of the third class, and posted to Rajpootana.

ON 1st Suffur (*i. e.*, 20th March 1874) there was a violent storm on the Oman Coast and a great sea got up, which damaged the houses near the shore, as also the property in them. In Aboothabee about seventy craft were destroyed or damaged, occasioning great loss. In the other ports the damage to the shipping was less.

THE lighthouse on the North Sands in the Straits of Malacca is nearly finished, and the light was to have been shown for the first time on the 15th of May. The light is a revolving one, showing at intervals of one minute, and will be visible for fifteen miles. Another lighthouse is to be erected on Pulo Pesang between Malacca and the Raffles Light.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. W. SCHNEIDER, Political Resident, Aden, reports that heavy rain has fallen in Yemen, which has flooded the country of the Ameer and of the Soobahee, the Alawee and Howsheebee Shaikhs. Mahommed Mussad, who had usurped the authority of the Ameer of Dhali, has been assassinated by an Arab between Zabeid and Kharaffa.

YET another effort is to be made in Calcutta to secure an Italian Opera Company for the coming season. A meeting was to have taken place on Thursday evening in the Town Hall to endeavour to devise means of securing the guarantee required by Signor Massa. It appears from a letter addressed by that gentleman to the *Englishman* of Thursday last that the total subscription for the past season amounted to Rs. 73,000 and, provided that an equal amount can be secured, Signor Massa is still desirous of carrying out the arrangement.

A CONTEMPORARY suggests that a recent American invention, a type-writing machine might be made available in our Government offices. It is described as about the size of an ordinary sewing machine, and is worked with keys similar to piano keys, and it is stated that an expert can write with it readily 100 words a minute. With two weeks' practice any person can write with it faster than with a pen. It is also a "manifold," as it can write twenty copies at once. This type-writing machine would enable a man to write 6,000 words in an hour, and as our baboos usually work six hours a day, each man would write 36,000 words between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

INDIAN NEWS.

A WOMAN CARRIED OFF BY AN ALLIGATOR.—On Monday last, at about five in the afternoon, a native woman, apparently of the Dome caste, arrived at Raja's Ghat, Bag Bazaar, Calcutta, and having left a little baby, which she had in her arms, on the bank, descended into the river for a bath. Immediately a scream drew towards her the attention of the people who were working above the bank, and they saw that she was being dragged away by a monstrous alligator, which it seems had been lurking in that place. They instantly ran down with clubs and sticks, but the woman and alligator were both out of sight before they could reach the spot. The cries of the child, which was between two and three years of age, at the sudden disappearance of its mother were very affecting to all present.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN UNSEAWORTHY SHIP.—The ship Marshal Pelissier we read in a Madras paper, loaded for London at that port in July last, but before she had time to clear she sprang a leak, and had to discharge the whole of it again. The Inverallan, belonging to the same owners, eventually took the cargo home. The Marshal Pelissier afterwards proceeded in ballast (August 13) to Singapore, where she was docked and put into repair. She then loaded a full cargo for New York, and sailed for that port. Her further movements are thus briefly noted in a recently received home paper :—"Marshal Pelissier, from Singapore for New York, which put into St. Thomas, February 19, leaky, has been condemned by surveyors, as the expense of repairing her would exceed her value ; the cargo has been discharged."

CAPTAIN CAULFEILD, tiger-slayer to the Madras Government, has been trying to exterminate wild beasts by cobra-poison. The experiment has, however, proved a failure. Describing his operation in the Vizagapatam District between the 7th and the 19th March he has reported to Government as follows :—"I remained from the 7th till the 19th at Coombacottah, where a tiger has been taking away a number of people during this time. Though I had some forty bullocks tied out each night and lots of people looking for tracks of the tiger, I could hear nothing of him. I had one bullock killed by a panther. I put about eight grains of cobra poison in the dead bullock as an experiment ; the part was eaten by the cheetah, but though a thorough search was made I failed in discovering the body or skin. I must, therefore, consider the cobra-poison a failure. The poison was taken from two live cobras a few days previously."—*Madras Times.*

INDIGO DISTURBANCE IN BEHAR.—There is something rotten in the state of Behar. In the midst of all the wailings and shrieks of the starving, we hear of an indigo disturbance. Some land was being measured for indigo sowings, and the villagers appeared with clubs to prevent it. Do our readers appreciate the significance of this quarrel? It may be all good for Government to heap its praise upon the indigo planters. But the fact is that good land is always taken up by them for their own purpose. When a particular land is used up, another and a better one is sought, and thus the best available land is monopolised by the planters. Enormous is the quantity of land thus taken up for indigo and opium. Where is the wonder that Behar is so often visited by famine ? Where rice lands are so few and poor, scarcity and death must be expected. But it is madness to argue with people who are nothing if not eloquent about the development of the resources of the soil. Will Government inquire into some causes of the disturbance ?—*Indian Mirror.*

THAT CASTE SYSTEM is omnipotent in Bombay, is evident from the way in which our fellow-reformers of the other Presidency try to cope with it. We have received a paper relating to the late Mr. Kursandas Mooljee in which the conditions under which he had gone to England are described. These conditions were entered into with Mr. Kursandas Madhavadas. One of them is as follows :—"You sincerely promise to join me in a public dinner-party on my return from England, and assist me in every way you can to get me out of caste difficulties. In return that good-hearted man, Mr. Madhavadas, binds himself in the following manner :—"I will dine with you openly on your return from England, and will assist you as far a it lies in my power to get you out of caste difficulties. In spite of these precautions we may say that Mr Mooljee's position was not a whit better than that of any reformer. Such is the power of caste. If you seem to fear it, it will overpower you entirely. But go to fight with it manfully, and it will, like Macbeth's witches, vanish into thin air.—*Indian Mirror.*

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—On Saturday last, on the arrival of the first morning down local passenger train at Bally, a native passenger of Cossaghur, named Khettermohun Chatterjee, alighted from a third-class carriage, went underneath it, picked up a small piece of stone from the line, and placed it against one of the wheels of his carriage. While he was thus engaged the guard of the train was watching him unobserved, and no sooner had he got out from under the carriage than he was arrested and made over to the Government Railway Police, who released him on bail. On Monday last the District Magistrate ordered him to be re-arrested, on the ground that as the charge was of a serious nature, namely, wilfully doing an act, and thereby endangering human life, under the provisions of the Railway Act, he could not enlarge him on bail. In the course of the day a native pleader of the High Court appeared, and moved the magistrate to release the prisoner on bail up to any reasonable amount, and the magistrate released him on bail for Rs. 1,000. It appears, from what has been gleaned from the other passengers, that the accused and another passenger had laid a wager, to the effect that if a piece of stone was placed on the line, the carriage wheels would crush it, while the other argued that the wheels would knock it off the rail, and the accused, in order to satisfy his curiosity, placed a stone on the rail.—*Indian Daily News.*

KIDNAPPING IN OUDH.—An interesting case of kidnapping is now under investigation in the district Court. A low-caste girl had quarrelled with her husband's relatives, and fled to her parents' home. They rebuked her for her rash conduct in quitting the protection of her husband, and directed her to return. She sat beneath a tree weeping till night-fall. The parents, relenting, went to bring her home, but found that she had disappeared. Inquiries were made in the village and elsewhere, but without any satisfactory result. It seems that a Thakoor, seeing the girl helpless, and in tears, persuaded her to accompany him to his house, in the same village, and promised to get her another husband. In order to pass her off as a Thakoor's daughter, the girl's nose was bored. The Thakoor kept her in his house for several days, and then went to a barber's in a distant village. The barber, it may not be generally known, is an important functionary in matrimonial matters. The barber wanted some evidence about the girl's paternity, but as this was not readily forthcoming, some delay necessarily occurred in arranging about the girl's marriage as a Thakoor's daughter. One day there was an entertainment in the Thakoor's village. The girl, attracted by music and dancing, peeped through a half-closed door, and was immediately recognised by her brother, who rushed forward to claim her. He was told that the girl was not in the house, but he insisted that she was there, and opening the door seized her and brought her out. The police thereupon received information, and proceeded to investigate the case.—*Lucknow Times.*

SODOO AND KADOO, A TALE OF KULINISM.—A correspondent from Pachra, in Burdwan, writes to the *National Paper*—"I arrived here last evening. I find the whole hamlet in a commotion about an affair at once curious and startling, and which illustrates in a most striking manner the evils of polygamy. A pretty-well-to-do Brahmin here had two wives, Sodoo and Kadoo, the former of whom had so great an influence on him that for fear of displeasing her he did not dare to visit the latter. Sodoo, however, found this nevertheless had a secret affection for Kadoo, and being determined to ruin her for ever laid a most villainous plot against her honor. Affecting to be better disposed towards her, Sodoo one day offered to allow her the privilege of sleeping with her husband on condition they should not talk to each other and that there shall be no light in the room, so that he might not see her beautiful face, adding that 'if he does so, he will be all your own and my poor self will then be cast off for ever.' The unsuspicious Kadoo agreed and in the evening entered without light her husband's bed-room into which Sodoo had contrived to introduce another man in the husband's place. As soon as Kadoo shut the door behind her and went to bed, Sodoo ran to her husband, and brought him thither exclaiming 'see how the wretch presumes to commit adultery in your very house, in your very room, and on your very bed.' The door was instantly broken open, and poor Kadoo, being found with another man, was beat unmercifully by the husband and then turned out of the house, notwithstanding her most solemn protestation of her innocence. The plot, however, has since been discovered, and the people of the village are determined to see justice done to poor Kadoo. They are this day going to hold a meeting, at which they intend to resolve to excommunicate the husband unless he takes back Kadoo and abandon his other wife. I trust the measure will succeed, and the cunning Sodoo will then be rightly served."

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE N.W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 18th May.—Prices fallen in centre and east. Rates on Mendhawul road works reduced on 20th to 4 Gorruckpoore pice for men, 3 for women, and 2 for working children ; one pice for infants as before. Proportion of really necessitous on these works estimated at about 30 per cent. Total number on relief works about 140,000. Zemindars continue to complain of the difficulty of getting labourers for their fields. Four poor-houses with 289.

Gorruckpore.—Not received.

Ghazeepore, 19th May.—Prices slightly risen. On relief works 1,059. Weekly charitable relief to 466 in Ghazeepore only.

Mirzapore, 20th May.—Prices generally much the same. In Doodhee rice somewhat dearer, but reports of condition of people good. South of Soane 11 relief works with 1,232. North of Soane one work with 375.

Benares, 20th May.—No change. No distress.

Azimgurh, 18th May.—Rice and urhur somewhat dearer. Mango crop fair. Cane doing well. No unusual distress. Charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.

Jounpore, 19th May.—Prices as before. No change.

Banda, 19th May.—Prices on the whole unchanged. Reports as to condition of people continue good. Two relief works—on one of which attendance fallen from 400 to about 40 owing to substitution of food for cash wages ; on the other, 176 labourers, chiefly women and children, also on food wages. Fourteen poor-houses with 867. In Kirwee very slight rise in price of grain and mohwa. Four poor-houses with 988. A few new cases of distress, for which zemindars undertake to provide. Export northwards from north-west.

Humeerpore, 19th May.—Rubbee outturn everywhere very good. Mohwa crop good. Numbers on relief works risen to 1,563, and in poor-houses to 446. A poor-house substituted for two relief works. Distress confined to south. Many of the most destitute come from adjoining Native States. Export of ulsee and grain to Cawnpore continues.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE scandalous Koth succession case should convince the Government of India that it is not wise to curtail the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, as the amended bill of Mr. Ellis seeks to do. The people have had the privilege of free access to these Courts too long to make it safe to deprive them of it even to a small extent. Besides, the tendency of revenue officers is, if anything, to act more arbitrarily than formerly, confident of the support of the Government. In Bombay they were carrying matters with far too high a hand in dealing with the land and its assessments, until they were pulled up by a series of decisions in the Konkan against them. The Government ought to have been only too thankful to have had the truth made apparent in so safe a manner and should have mended their ways. To close the courts will be to intensify the present bitterness of feeling by superadding to it a sense of utter hopelessness. The Bombay Government seems to be equally unfortunate whether it defends suits or conducts prosecutions. Witness the Khoti cases of Ratnagiri as well as the great Koth succession case in Goozerat. The Government have undoubtedly acted honestly in the latter, and Mr. Richey, the Talookdaree officer, is a first class official. But somehow or other there seems to have been some imposition practised and if there was such it is a thousand pities it was not detected sooner. If there was an imposition we are sure Mr. Richey, sitting as Mr. Justice West sat, would have detected it. But as an executive officer he followed too keenly the scent which he had come upon and Government have had to pay the price. We are afraid to say what the cost of this prosecution has been. Half a lakh of rupees would not be an exaggeration. We do not think that the officers of Government would act with more caution if they were protected from suits in Court. As it is, a want of caution is too manifest, and Government have suffered for it. Under the proposed system the real evil which now forces the ryot into Court would probably be increased, and the popular discontent would be intensified greatly. At all this is obvious, but straightforward, honest men do not see it, and if they have their own way there may be mischief.

HIGHER INDIA.

(*Friend of India.*)

AGAIN has a secret courier of the Topographical Survey Department breached the ponderous wall of exclusiveness behind which Great Tibet and Lhassa have hidden themselves for centuries, and has pierced the Land beyond as far as Shigatze. It is not expedient that the successful wanderer should be referred to in any way that would lead to his identification, since such indications are apt to be conveyed to frontier places, and so his chief has dubbed him explorer "No. 9." Under this vague title Major Montgomerie tells the story of his travels which present us for the first time with reliable outlines of one long sealed portion of Higher India.

Entrance to Tibet was obtained through a medicine chest and the friendly services of the wife of a Sikhim official. She happened to be very ill when "No. 9" appeared in her husband's district. The explorer offered to treat the case, which was at once placed in his hands. Now, although possessing a good stock of native and European drugs he had only a Hindee translation of a treatise on their use to guide him in giving doses. Nothing daunted, however, he searched the book till he came across a disease marked by the symptoms of his fair patient and then he boldly compounded and waited for the result in no pleasant state of mind. Fortune was on his side and a cure was effected, much to the astonishment of the amateur practitioner, who was, in consequence, treated with the utmost kindness and hospitality. The consort of the convalescent lady also did all in his power to help "No. 9" on the road, becoming his security and sending a subahdar to pass him by suspicious officials on the watch for interlopers. Thus the traveller journeyed to Tashrak without interruption, except that caused at custom-posts where his baggage was strictly searched. Fortunately, his instruments were so well concealed that they escaped scrutiny. Tashrak is a fine standing Bhootia metropolis on a feeder of the Arun river, fifteen thousand feet high. A short distance ahead "No. 9" obtained a pass to Shigatze and, now fairly in Thibet, was never stopped again. After crossing the Tinki pass he came to the Chomto lang lake—a magnificent sheet of water twenty miles long, sixteen broad and 14,700 feet above the level of the sea. The water is very clear and sweet and apparently has no outlet. It forms part of the boundary between Sikkim and Lhassa, the former territory lying to the east and that of the latter to the west. Near at hand was situated a Sikkim village with fifty houses and two hundred dogs ! Two days' marching brings you to Tatapani, so called from the hot springs in the neighbourhood. Four reservoirs have been built to catch the water which appears to be sulphurous and has a high curative reputation, sickly Sikhimese swallowing it by the bucketful. The place swarms with tame antelope dedicated, after the fashion of Benares monkeys, to the deity of the hot springs. After passing through a champaign country for eight days the traveller arrived at Shigatze, where he paid the usual homage to the Lama of Tashi Lumbo. There he heard of the serious rebellion then raised against the great Lama of Lhassa in April 1871, when hundreds of people were killed. The next monastery in importance to that of Shigatze is at Shakia. It is built on a low mountain spur and holds 2,500 lamas whose abbot is regarded as a deity. These are the only Thibetan monks who lead a life of celibacy. At the foot of the monastery lies the town of Shakia, most of the shops there being kept by Niwars from Nepal. The surrounding country, although 13,000 feet above the sea, is largely cultivated.

Travelling west along the Dingri-Chu stream, the explorer reached the Sakar-Chu, a tributary of the former river. Five miles above their junction he crossed by a wooden bridge seventy-five paces in length, showing that even at that point this great eastern branch of the Arun is a very large stream. Dingri town is ruled by a high Chinese official, under whom reside in a fort, garrisoned by a number of Bhootia soldiers with one gun. Thenceforward a good road runs to Jong-ka-Jong and on to Katmandoo. Officials alone are allowed to follow this route, all others taking the one to Nilam. Pushing onthrough a wide level tract and then over rougher ground, "No 9" arrived at the Thung-lung-La, which he found covered with old ice and snow. This pass is 18,460 feet high. Nilam was reached a day later. It has about two hundred and fifty houses and is watched by a couple of Jongpons—officers of a certain grade—who are sent there to check one another ! Between Nilam and Listi Bhansar he followed the general course of the Bhootia-Kosee river, and, though only twenty-five miles separate these two places, he had to cross the water fifteen times by means of three suspension and eleven wooden bridges, each from twenty-four to sixty paces in length. At one point the river runs through a massive chasm, the sides of which are so close that a bridge of twenty-four paces spans them. Near the bridge the pathway has to be supported on iron pegs driven into the rock, the steps being formed of bars and stone slabs stretching from peg to peg, and covered with earth. This wonderful road is nowhere broader than eighteen inches and often not more than nine. It is carried for more than a quarter of a mile along the face of the cliff, fifteen hundred feet above the river, which roars below. The road-way is impassable for ponies or yaks and few sheep pass it, though men with loads on their backs are constantly on the move. Soon after, the explorer crossed the Irrawatee feeder of that name, which has five small tarns near its source, called Panch Pokree. "No 9" went completely round Mount Everest, but his route was so hemmed in by other great mountains that he never saw Everest itself. The Kanchinjinga and Junnoo peaks, however, were seen from the west of Taplang Jong, but only a short base could be secured. Kanchinjinga (28,150) is very impressive and is known to the natives as *Kumbh Karan Langur*. South of the Himalaya in Nepal the people call snowy heights *Langur*. The snowless peaks are termed *Banjung* and the low ground beneath *Phedi*. The name Himalaya is seldom used by the natives, who all talk of the frost-covered mountains as *Barfani Lunger*. Several other peaks fixed by the explorer were very lofty and wrapped in perpetual snow for a great distance below their summits.

His route gives us a general idea of the mountain drainage between the Himalayan watershed, north-west of Kirong, and the point where Turner crossed it near Chumalari up to the Brahmapootra. But we are still in the dark as to the route between Kirong, Jong-ka-Jong and Dingri Maidan. The Aron is evidently a large river and one of those streams which take their source beyond the great northern range. The length of its eastern and western upper sources is remarkable, extending on one side to the north and east of Kanchinjinga and on the other to the north and west of Everest. Altogether these rivers open up the geography of nearly thirty thousand square miles of hitherto unknown country and lay bare the puzzle of the upper feeders of the Arun—a problem that has ever racked the brains of our geographers.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I suffered from indigestion, and was induced by the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS." To the Proprietors of Dr. Norton's Camomile Pills.

THE AKHUND OF SWAT.

IN our notice of Wahabyism, we promised some remarks on the celebrated Mahommedan divine, who has so long enjoyed a spiritual and semi-political reign on our North-West Frontier.

Amongst the Mahommedans of North India and Central Asia, Abdul Ghafur, Akhund of Swat, is considered to be the man of the age, and the saying and doings of the "Akhund Sahib" are themes of interest in thousands of homes, where the great problems of life, which agitate more educated minds, have never gained entrance nor have excited one moment's interest. What do the wild tribes of Bajour, Kashgar, and Kunar know of the "Eastern Question," "Darwin's Theory," or the "Tichborne Trial" ? But there is not a man, woman, or child, throughout the length and breadth of Islam in Central Asia, who does not feel that he has a vital interest in the opinions of the Akhund of Swat. There is not a village in which his influence is not visibly felt. There is not a mosque in which his opinions are not discussed. On two occasions have the Rulers of Cabul sought to gain his favour and support. Dost Mahommed in 1835 invited him to join his standard against the Sikh infidels and Sher Ali Khan about two years ago wrote a treatise (or rather had one written in his name) in refutation of Wahabyism, in order to secure the valuable support of the renowned champion of orthodoxy and to obtain the benefit of his political influence. Some fifteen years ago the Akhund had formidable rivals in the Moolla of Kotah in Eusufzai, Ghulam Jillani of Peshawar, Mahommed Fazil of Bagh, and the Akhund of Qasabai in the Khyber, but a little skilful management on the part of the great Akhund and his followers enabled them to use that most neutral of national institutions, the Indian Government, for the direct suppression of unorthodox opinions. Some four years ago the action of Government for the suppression of Wahabyism was employed by the crafty Akhund for the purpose of increasing his own personal influence. Whoever refused to receive the "fatwahs" of Abdul Ghafur, Akhund of Swat were soon suspected of Wahabyism and imprisoned in Government jails. How many innocent persons were thus persecuted is but too well known.

Abdul Ghafur is, therefore, like all other Mahommedan saints, capable of exciting political as well as religious strife.

He is an interesting object of study, whether viewed as a saint or a sinner.

He is an old man of the Gujar or Cowherd caste, who has raised himself to his present position of reputed sanctity by a stern life of asceticism. For twelve years he lived in ascetic seclusion on a small island in the river Indus, where he managed to exist, it is said, entirely on grass and the milk of a buffalo. During this period of asceticism, he devoted himself to the discipline enjoined by the Kadaria sect of Fakirs and for twelve long years did the little island of Beyka resound with the melancholy cry of the devotee—"Thou art the guide! Thou art the truth! There is no guide but Thee!"

Twelve years of ascetic devotion, however, had not so subdued the Saint's worldly passions as to prevent his joining the warriors' camp, for in 1850, as we have before observed, we find him, with a large gathering of religious fanatics engaged with Amir Dost Mahommed in an encounter with the Sikhs. But neither the sanctity of his life nor the fervour of his prayers could secure victory to the Afghans, and after the Amir's defeat he retired to the neighbouring hills and finally settled down at Seydu, in Swat, where he obtained a mosque and a grant of land from the people. His reputation has gradually increased, and he now receives visits from thousands of devoted pilgrims, who seek the benefit of his prayers, from Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Hindustan, and other parts of the Mahommedan world. Afghans, Iranis, Turks, Sikhs, and Hindus, with an occasional *Englishman* or Russian, partake of his hospitality and receive his benedictions.

The "Akhund Sahib" is about eighty years of age and about the middle height. He has a white beard, and wears a small pugri or turban of some three yards of coarse cotton cloth. Although he no longer practises the strict discipline of his ascetic order, he is still very abstemious in his habits, but he has so far yielded to the advance of civilization, as to indulge in the use of tea, of which beverage he drinks from twenty to thirty cups daily.

We cannot speak of his reputed miracles from personal observation, but they are said to be numerous. We give one or two of those said to be the most *reliable*, without note or comment.

A few years ago in consequence of the increased number of worshippers, instructions were given to a carpenter to enlarge the Akhund's mosque. A large beam was procured for the roof, but when brought into the mosque and measured, it was found to be too short by some two yards. The Akhund gave instructions for it to remain on the ground for the night. When the carpenter measured the beam in the morning, he found it to be two yards longer than was required, for the beam had elongated itself some four yards during the night, under the influence of the miracle-working Akhund ! The sceptical reader may, if he wishes, visit Seydu and behold the very beam projecting a yard at each end

A native of Turkey having heard of the fame of the Akhund of Swat, determined to visit so celebrated a saint and to obtain the benefit of his blessing and prayers. Before leaving his home the Turk made a contract with his wife that she should consider herself divorced if he did not return to his home within a period of three years. After a tedious journey by sea and land he devoted pilgrim arrived at Seydu, but not until the three years had nearly elapsed. To reach his home, in time to prevent his devoted spouse from marrying another, was an impossibility, nothing therefore could console the sorrow-stricken pilgrim, whose countenance was dejected, and whose heart was contracted and bursting with uncontrollable anguish. The Akhund sent for him and reproved him for his want of submission to the inevitable laws of fate, and then beat the unfortunate Turk with such violence that he fell down in a state of insensibility. When he came to his senses, he found himself once more in his house in Constantinople, just in time to prevent the second marriage of his disconsolate wife !

If such are the reputed miracles of the wonder-working Akhund, we can imagine how great his influence must be over the minds of fanatics, even within the British territory. So rapid has been the increase of his influence within the last few years, especially since the Wahabi persecution, to which we have before alluded, that it is almost impossible for a Mahommedan to live in his village, unless he acknowledges the spiritual rule of the "Akhund Sahib."

A Moulvie in the village of ——— renowned for his scholarship, had imbibed some of the doctrines of the Wahabis, and had publicly taught that God was in Heaven. He soon received orders from the Akhund of Swat to give up his mosque and its revenues. For a time the village resisted, but at last the terrors of excommunication prevailed, and the Moulvie was compelled to relinquish his lands and home. For some five or six years he attempted to struggle against adversity, choosing rather to remain under the ban of excommunication than to yield the freedom of his will. The Akhund, however, was more than a match for such obstinate heterodoxy. Persecution increased. The Moulvie yielded to the spirit of the age, expressed his contrition and sought absolution from the hands of the Akhund himself.

A man of the village of ——— was convicted of immorality. The Courts of Government were ignored and the case submitted to the great spiritual tribunal of Swat. The Akhund issued a "fatwah." The culprit was seized, his face blackened, and seated on a donkey, he was paraded round the village, amidst the shouts of the people and the beating of drums.

We know that "statutes of præmunire" were framed to encounter Papal usurpation, but we have not heard of any attempt having been made to restrict the influence of the Pope of Seydu.

The Akhund has for sometime declared that the servants of the British Government are not entitled to "*janaza*" (a religious burial), and we are assured that Moulvies of position constantly refuse to perform the usual service for the burial of such persons. It often happens that good, faithful soldiers leave the British service and sacrifice a good pensions, in order to secure orthodox burial, which the Akhund has declared contrary to the law in the case of persons dying in the service of an infidel Government.

We wish to do the Akhund justice by remarking that we believe most of his decisions are regulated by the declarations of Hanifa law, and it is said that of late years they have been slightly tinged with the very Wahabyism, which he repudiates. About a year ago the Akhund succeeded in raising a doctrinal discussion, which was worthy of the attention of a Lushington or a Phillimore. Indeed, it was just one of those questions, which have so excited the interest of ecclesiastical parties at home. In the midst of the Khuttuk hills there is a shrine of a celebrated saint known as the Kaka Sahib's Ziyarat. The decendants of this celebrated Pir are treated with the greatest veneration and respect in all parts of Asia, and have often been used as spies in countries beyond the British frontier. In accordance with that dogma of Islam, which asserts that a true Muslim never dies, the decendants of Kaka Sahib saw no necessity for exchanging the blessings of a dead saint, for the benedictions of a living Akhund. They refused to acknowledge the leadership of Abdul Ghafur, Akhund of Swat, and thought themselves secure under the protection of their great ancestor. The audacity of these men was not to be tolerated.

In the Mihrab of the Mosque of the Kaka Sahib, his devoted descendants had placed a black stone, which had been most valued by the Saint and had become the heirloom of his tribe. For years the faithful assembling for worship in the mosque had prostrated themselves towards the stone, without their orthodoxy having been once suspected. No one had ever raised the question, as to whether the Kaka Kheyl prostrated themselves towards the stone or towards Mecca, or whether the adoration paid to the black-stone in the Mirab was Latria, Dulia, or Hyperdulia. This however was a question raised by the Akhund, and the decendants of Kaka Sahib were charged with idolatry. The Pope of Seydu is not troubled with the tedious intricacies of Courts of Arches and Privy Councils, so instructions were given to a Moulvie within British territory to break the stone in the Kaka Sahib's mosque, and in the true spirit of an Iconoclast this worthy disciple severed the stone in two. A long theological controversy followed. Some four or five hundred learned men discussed the question in the great mosque at Peshawur, and we believe the ecclesiastical statute of "the descendants of Kaka Sahib" is still a matter of dispute. From some mosques they are excommunicated. The Akund of Swat has however succeeded in making his power felt, even within the sacred precincts of the shrine of the great saint of the Khuttuk hills, whose influence had hitherto protected his descendants in all parts of the world.

It is hardly within our province to discover how far the views and aspirations of the Akhund are friendly towards the interests of the British Government. By the *Mahomedan* servants of Government he is generally described as a very holy man, whose sole object in life is devotion to God. It must however be remembered that during the Umbeyla war of 1863 this great vindicator of orthodoxy was actually found using his influence for the support of a *Jihad*, although the object of that campaign was to check the establishment of that very Wahabyism of which the Akhund is said to be such an inveterate opponent.

We suspect the old man's conscience is no altogether clear with regard to his relations with the Government of India, for it is well known that he recommended the people of Swat to prepare themselves for war when the army for the camp of exercise was assembled at Hasan Abdal. It does not seem to have occurred to the devoted followers of the Akhund that the great Wali, who is inspired with knowledge of secret things and who can work miracles, should have certainly known what were the intended movements of the troops at Hasan Abdal.

After all we have said, we think it will be held by many that the exertions of Abdul Ghafur Khan of Swat for the cause of Islam require careful attention. He may be a quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive old Saint, solely engaged in devotional studies and religious exercises. But both his semi-political action in 1850, when he joined the Sikhs and Mahommed and again in the Umbeyla war of 1863, are against the supposition. Burke has well said "of all things, wisdom is the most terrified with epidemical fanaticism, because of all enemies, it is that against which she is the least able to furnish any kind of resource.

Abdul Ghafur and his surroundings embody the elements of epidemical fanaticism which may be at any time fanned into a mighty flame.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

BOKHARA NEWS.

OUR Bokhara correspondent states that four Russians recently crossed the Amoor and visited Maimania, the Meer of which place treated them very well, and on going away they assured the Meer that the Russians would not interfere with or trouble him, so long as he kept his people quiet and did not interfere with Russian subjects.

The same correspondent states that the Russian Governor has now granted the Ameer of Bokhara permission to return to Bokhara, his capital, at which place he has arrived. The Governor has also ordered that in future an ambassador should be deputed to the Court of the Ameer at Bokhara. The latter has therefore had a house close to his palace vacated for the ambassador's use. The Russian envoy has taken up his quarters in the embassy and it is said the people of Bokhara are highly pleased with him, as he appears to take an interest in their welfare.

With a view to opening out a trade with Persia, merchants have arrived at Bhokhara from Meshed. This is looked upon as one of the good results of the Russian conquest influence. Formerly it was not safe for Persian merchants to travel, as they were generally captured and sold for slaves in Bokhara. The Russian Governor has however now arranged that merchants travelling from Bokhara to Persia, and vice versa should be protected on the road by the Turkomans and people of Khiva. The merchants who have just arrived have opened shops at Bokhara, where they purchase Pushmeena shawls. They have also appointed agents in Tashkirghan and Balkh through the assistance of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, who is very favourably inclined towards them. The above merchants reached Bokhara from Meshed in twelve days. Indigo factories are also being constructed.

Our Peshawur correspondent states that the Akhoond of Swat is very ill. We are told that he assembled the Raeeses and Lumberdars of Swat, and recently consulted them with regard to the nomination of his younger son as his successor and the grant of certain villages to his elder sons.

It is stated that the Akhoond of Swat has advised the Ameer to divide his kingdom equally amongst his sons and thus put an end to the prevailing discord.—*Correspondent Indian Public Opinion.*

THE FAMINE.

LATEST OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Supplement to Gazette of India*, May 18.)

EXTENT OF THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL AND MEASURES TAKEN TO RELIEVE IT.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

III.—ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE LATE DISSOLUTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 24th.

Mr. SMOLLETT rose to call the attention of the house to the abrupt dissolution of the late parliement on the 26th of January last, and to the precipitate general election consequent thereon; and to move—"That, in the opinion of this house, the advice given to the Crown by her Majesty's late ministers to dismiss the last parliament upon the 26th January last, in an abrupt manner and without any previous warning, at a time when both houses had been summoned to meet for the dispatch of public business, and when no emergency had arisen for such a step, is censurable; and further, that the precipitate appeal to the constituencies consequent on such dissolution is opposed to the spirit of the constitution." In bringing forward this question and in endeavouring to ventilate it I am acting entirely on my own responsibility, and I alone am responsible for the wording of the resolution. I do not except to obtain much sympathy or assistance from either of the great parties in the house (laughter), because the chiefs of the Conservative party, who now occupy high places through the leader of the Opposition, are perfectly satisfied with the last dissolution, and they have good reasons for being so (hear, hear), whilst those on the opposite side are politically disorganised (hear, hear, and no, no). I am not disposed to wrangle over spilt milk, nor to expose the follies of those who have brought them into their present unhappy position. The house has to face the grave question, how our future elections are to be conducted?—is it to be permitted to any party to organise a dissolution in secret, and spring it without notice upon the constituencies?—and by shirking it the house will evade its plain and positive duty. My resolution, which is very moderate, does not in any way assail her Majesty's prerogative to dissolve parliament at any time, always acting under ministerial responsibility, but it assails the wisdom and honesty of the advice tendered to her Majesty on the late occasion (hear hear), and it challenges the deception which characterised the late election. The late Liberal Cabinet had existed for five years, and in the eyes of its supporters it was supposed to be the most glorious epoch in legislation of Great Britain (cheers!, but I am not going to argue the point, because it was settled by the country at the last election (cheers). In the first four years of his administration the late premier conducted the business of the country with vigour, because he had then a rattling majority at his back. It was only in 1873 that his fortunes began to wane, and when they did his decline and fall were very rapid. On the 11th of March last the cabinet nearly foundered in an attempt to pass the Irish University Bill, which was described by the Premier as the last act of conciliation that Ireland needed at the hands of the imperial Government and having staked his ministerial existence on it he failed. Ministers resigned, and then resumed office, and so matters continued until the first week in August, when the house was prorogued. There was abundant time in the autumn of that year to have appealed to the country. However, during that time some modifications were made in the cabinet, and after that parliament was prorogued from time to time agreeably to custom. On the 20th November a proclamation was issued for the assembling of parliament for the dispatch of business on the 5th of February, 1874. I contend that by such a proclamation a pledge is given by the minister that parliament will meet on the day named, unless some cause shall arise, or emergency crop up, rendering another arrangement essentially necessary. There is only one instance in our constitutional history of such a course of proceeding, and that took place in 1806, when the deviation from established usage was justified on the ground that a crisis had arisen in the proclamation of war between England and France, upon which it was deemed advisable to take the opinion of the country. In the autumn of last year members went abroad in shoals in search of health or recreation, never dreaming that any deceit was intended, or that mischief was brewing (hear, hear, and laughter). But they reckoned without their host, for mischief was meant, and it came, like a clap of thunder, when it was least expected (laughter), and a dissolution took place at a time most detrimental to the public service. On the 24th January a notice appeared in the London papers, informing the country that her Majesty had been advised abruptly to dissolve parliament, and that an election would immediately follow, creating the utmost sensation throughout the country. At first it was universally believed to be a hoax (hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the member for Montrose has informed us that when the news reached him at Sicily, where he was domesticated at the time, the news so affected his nerves that for some hours he did not know if he was standing on his head or his heels (laughter). When this surprise had passed over resentment appeared to take possession of men's minds, and they took action to rid themselves of a government that dealt in such sensational surprises. Cootsats were got up wherever it was possible, and the result was that the Liberal party was universally defeated, and for the first time since 1841 a decided Conservative majority was returned to parliament. The minister who had raised this turmoil in utter wantonness bowed to the storm which he had so unnecessarily raised (hear hear, and laughter), and the ministry resigned on the 17th February. There was nothing in the political life of these men that so much became them as their political death (hear, hear, and laughter). It was at once prompt and dignified, and yet I heard him apologise for the act as if he had committed a misdemeanour (laughter). No apology was needed (much laughter). If he had stood his ground, and had refused to resign until he was driven from it by an adverse vote, he and his comrades would have been unmercifully ridiculed, and have rightly represented the ministry of a happy land—kicked here, kicked there, and kicked everywhere (laughter). There is only one gentleman, the hon. member for North Warwickshire, that I have heard of, who thinks their political death rather honourable. If the house is not prepared to condemn this act, or take some legislative action on the matter, we shall be doing our best to establish a precedent of the worst possible character, which future unscrupulous ministers, if we ever have such a thing, will be able to avail themselves of at the earliest opportunity. I do not complain from any admiration I had of the old house. I never was a member of that body (laughter), but I have read of them, and in a Liberal print they were irreverently described as "an antiquated assembly of soapboilers" (loud laughter). The members who have survived the dissolution have had their revenge in seeing the ministry that served them in this manner scattered to the winds. Many have been left out in the cold, and others have since been consigned to oblivion by being pitchforked into another assembly, whilst the residue—I will not call them the residuum—are occasionally to be seen at long intervals from each other on the front opposition bench (cheers and laughter); where some of their ancient associates prophesy they are likely to remain for a quarter of a century, and to which I say "Amen" (cheers and laughter). When the late cabinet was in existence it was styled by its friends as the great historic and the great heroic cabinet, but history will be a lying jade if she does not record that the Gladstone cabinet, that was carried by the wave of popular sympathy into office in 1868, so demeaned themselves that in five years they alienated the affections of what he might call a servile and obsequious House of Commons, and the right hon. gentleman shrank from meeting his friends on the day appointed for the new house assembling. That was not an act of heroism, but an act of political cowardice, and when you consider the time and circumstances under which it took place, it was not an act of heroism, but an act of political audacity. I may be told that the advice given to her Majesty was strictly legal, and that her Majesty's prerogative was not in abeyance, but abstract legality is often at variance with propriety, prudence and common sense (hear, hear), and the country universally believed it was so in this instance. On the Continent of Europe the dissolution was considered to be a *coup d'etat*, which means, in my judgment, an attempt, successfully or otherwise, in a minister to use power and place by improper, unconstitutional, and unworthy methods, and that is what I charge the late First Minister with having endeavoured to do on that occasion. The parliament elected in 1868 had been brought together or ordered to assemble on a certain day. At that time there was not the smallest cloud on the publitical horizon, and there appeared every prospect of a quiet session. Various isolated elections had taken place and in several of the contests ministerial candidates were defeated, but Liberal orators and Liberal statesmen continually assured the country that these isolated and Conservative successes were of no earthly value to that party as against the majority commanded by the Liberals. Besides this the ministers had had successes in 1873; they had returned their Attorney General for Taunton; their Solicitor General, at Oxford City, had walked over the course; and at Newcastle they had achieved a signal triumph in returning by a majority of more than a thousand votes a candidate of their own selection—a gentleman who was at once a Ministerialist, a Home-ruler, and, I believe, the president of a Republican club (great laughter). At that very time, as late as the middle of January last, the First Minister and his colleagues were engaged in a secret arrangement to get rid of the parliament to which their friend had just been returned (a laugh). To prevent all suspicion of what was really going on, circulars were sent out from the Treasury advising the friends of the ministry to be ready to attend at the opening of the parliament which was never to meet. Two or three days before the plot exploded the right hon. member for Greenwich received a deputation from the north, introduced to him by the newly elected member for Newcastle (Mr. Cowen). With these gentlemen the right hon. gentleman took sweet counsel how he and they might best take care of the British constitution, and details were arranged with reference to the meeting of the parliament which was never to take place. By means like these the pious fraud was consummated. Why, even the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli), who is generally wide enough awake, was caught napping (laughter). He, too, had sent out circulars inviting his friends to be in their places at the approaching meeting of parliament. That right hon. gentleman "on hospitable thoughts intent" had issued cards for a banquet, which was to come off on the 4th of February (laughter.) It was in the midst of these festive preparations that one dark morning the members of a moribund house awoke, and to their astonishment found that they had been doomed to death, without a note of warning. To my mind that was sharp practice—practice more likely to have come from a cute attorney's office than from a cabinet of English gentlemen (hear, hear). Such conduct is, in my judgment, calculated to lower the character of English statesmanship. In love and war stratagems and surprises are supposed to be fair; but in politics honesty is the best policy—at any rate, if not the best, it is the only policy befitting a gentleman. Therefore, looking to the facts of the case, I think the conduct of the right hon. gentleman opposite was ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and to the nation at large it was barely honest. Just about thirty hours before the appearance of her Majesty's proclamation dissolving the late parliament, the right hon. gentleman thought it not unbecoming to issue a manifesto of his own. It was of so great a length that it has been described as containing two Queen's speeches and a budget (laughter). The right honourable gentleman appeared from that manifesto to fear a disturbance and seemed to ask, as the Irish landlords frequently do, for fixity of tenure. He sought a renewal of his lease of power for another five or six years (hear, hear, and laughter). Before sitting down I must say a few words about the precipitate election which ensued on the dissolution of parliament, though in that scramble I happened by chance to get a seat (a laugh). That election was hurried on with indecent speed, Her Majesty's proclamation ordering the assemblage of a new parliament was issued on the morning of the 26th January, and in the afternoon of the same day writs for borough elections were in a great number of cases in the hands of the returning officers. In consequence of this great haste the electoral machinery in several places broke down, and this very day an election is going on for the borough of Hackney, because some of the electors had no opportunity of recording their votes. I believe this indecent haste was intended because the government knew that their strength lay in the boroughs, and that opposition required time, organisation, and lots of ready money to carry on that organisation (laughter, and hear, hear.) I may be told, "Why dwell on these disagreeable topics which grate so much on sensitive ears?" I may be told that, "the engineer is hoist with his own petard," that the plot failed and the stratagem recoiled upon the trickster (oh, oh). But though the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues were tripped up and got an awful header when they took that false step (laughter), something must be done to protect those who have the right to exercise the franchise, but may be deprived of the opportunity by a repetition of a similar *coup d'etat* to that lately performed by the right honourable gentleman. I would suggest that, besides expressing our regret at what has occurred, a bill should be introduced by the present government declaring that when any general election is brought about by surprise, and without any previous notice, no writ shall be issued for at least six or seven days after the proclamation ordering a fresh election has been printed in the *Gazette* (hear, hear). A bill like that would be an honest measure of constitutional reform, and one that is absolutely needed to prevent her Majesty's prerogative from being dragged through the mire, and to protect the country from a precipitate and hasty election. I beg to move the resolution of which I have given notice (cheers).

After a brief pause,

The Speaker inquired if any hon. member was prepared to second the resolution when

Mr. Whalley, who had apparently just entered the house, said he would second it.

As soon as the laughter had subsided,

Mr. Gladstone rose, amid cheers from the Opposition benches, and said—As the motion of the hon. gentleman has been so fortunate as, after a certain period of delay, to find a seconder in my honourable friend the member for Peterborough (laughter), I feel that the authority and weight of those two distinguished gentlemen (a laugh), combined in a formidable endeavour, aimed principally, if not exclusively, at myself—though I do not complain of that, seeing that it is inseparable from the nature of the case—call upon me to lose no time in replying to the speech of the hon. member for Cambridge although it would have been a very great advantage to me if the seconder had likewise pursued the practice, which is common, though not invariable, in this house, and had disclosed the weighty motives and considerations which induced him to give to this motion the almost immeasurable advantage of his countenance (laughter). Now, the hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge approaches this question under admissions which, in some respects, make it a little difficult to contend with him; for his claim amounts to nothing less than this, that he shall be permitted to state both sides of a contradictory proposition, and to take advantage first of one and then of the other. The hon. gentleman, for example, says that it was an act of cowardice on the part of the late advisers of the Crown to take any measure which relieved them from the responsibility and duty of meeting the late parliament; and he then goes on to say that it was an act of audacity on their part to dissolve the late parliament. Well, sir, as the act which relieved us from our responsibility, and the act which brought about the general election, was one and the same, it is for the hon. gentleman to explain how he can call upon the house at once to censure that act as an act of cowardice and to censure it as an act of audacity. But, be that as it may, that is of small importance. What is of much more importance is this, that the hon. gentleman, while he disclaimed the authority of all others—while he studiously assures us that he has not consulted his friends in relation to his motion (though I presume he made one exception at least, his friend the member for Peterborough) (laughter), while he describes the facts of history and the principles of the constitution as musty precedents, he also claims to found himself upon what he called an historical retrospect. Now, I complain of the historical retrospect of the hon. gentleman. Although his name may give him a title to a place in history (a laugh), I am not sure that the specimen he has given of his powers to-day, and especially of his accuracy and his fidelity in the statement of facts, will greatly add to the lustre of his name (laughter). What the hon. gentleman calls history I call romance. I will refer to the five charges which the hon. gentlemen has preferred, because it is my duty to treat this matter seriously, as everything relating to the advice given to the Crown on the subject of the dissolution of parliament must be serious in itself. Whatever may be the manner in which it is brought before the house, it has been my duty to follow the hon. gentleman with all the care I could, in order to extract from the midst of his jokes and his invectives, and his references to what he terms history, the charges upon which he founds the resolution which he asks the house to adopt. In the first place, I object to that resolution, not that I intend to give any vote on the subject, because I need not say that, in a resolution in respect of which my personal affair is so large, after I have submitted to the house these remarks, which seem to be called for, I shall withdraw, and leave the hon. gentleman to settle the matter with the hon member for Peterborough as he pleases. But my objection to that resolution in argument is, that it is a great deal too weak, and an emasculated resolution when compared with the speech of the hon. gentleman. The resolution speaks without end of language—apparently needful to be eked out by repetition—it speaks of abrupt dissolution, and of the abrupt manner, without previous warning, in which the country was invited to give its opinion upon the further existence of the government. These, undoubtedly, are offences, but they are offences with respect to which, I apprehend, even if they are proved, it may be very doubtful whether it is politic for this house to take notice. But the honourable gentleman, in his speech, has not at all confined himself to the statement of offences such as these. The hon. gentleman says he has grown musty in the five years of his enforced absence from parliament, and he observes that the parliament in which he did not secure a seat was, in his opinion, a very indifferent parliament (a laugh). I have no doubt of the sincerity of the hon. gentleman when he makes that declaration. But the hon. gentleman, if he has not grown musty in his oratory—and I must confess he appeared to me as brilliant as at any former period (laughter)—the hon. gentleman has certainly not lost in the slightest respect the faculty which I remember he possessed, in a remarkable degree, in former years, and I really think he has even improved in the five years of his exile—in the faculty of using hard words. What says the hon. gentleman? He speaks of ungenerous conduct; but that is a small matter, which I will pass over. He says, it was insolent conduct, and that the nation was insulted. He says it was barely honest. He says, in fact, that it was not honest; otherwise, what is the meaning of his reference to honesty as the best policy? and he describes as a trickster the person against whom his motion is aimed. It is not for me to say that the use of strong language in this house is censured; I think that is a matter which ought to be judged by reference to the facts on which it rests; and I will go further, and say that the strong language of the hon. gentleman was backed by certain statements which, if he could have made them good, if he could have produced a single shred or tittle of evidence in support of them, would have gone far to justify it. But now I come to the history of the hon. gentleman. Before referring to the main issues which have been raised by the hon. member, I will refer to the charge contained in his resolution that a precipitate appeal to the constituencies is opposed to the spirit of the constitution. With the precipitancy of the appeal to the constituencies as distinct from the dissolution we have nothing whatever to do. That is a mere question of the use of established machinery. The officers of the Crown Office, when once the dissolution is declared act on the principle that the sooner the proceedings connected with it are brought to a practical issue the better; but with that the executive members of the government have no concern (hear, hear). I will now proceed to deal with the statements of the hon. member. He says that it was a most gross and monstrous offence on my part to address the electors of Greenwich, and to set forth the measures which it was the intention of her Majesty's government to propose. The hon. member, who disclaims all reference to precedents as musty precedents when they do not suit his view, seems never to have read any address published by the responsible advisers of the Crown on the eve of a dissolution. He has never read, I presume, the rather celebrated address of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35, when he set forth in the utmost detail the nature of the measures of all descriptions which he intended to submit. I will take another instance—that of the right honourable gentleman opposite in 1852. He published a short address to his constituents, in which he declared that the government to which he belonged, the government of Lord Derby, and of which he was the principal organ in this house, would have for its great object in the parliament which the people were called upon to elect to relieve the agricultural interest of taxes which, in the opinion of the government, bore so hardly upon them (hear, hear). Did the honourable member ever hear of that address, or was it anterior to the happy day of the birth of the honourable member into the political world of history? (hear hear and a laugh.) It is the absolute duty of a minister, whether he be considered as a citizen or as a party man, to set forth as well as he can to his own constituents, and through them to the country, the motives and considerations which he thinks ought to incline it to give a verdict in his favour (cheers). It is true that a dissolution of parliament after it has been summoned for the dispatch of business is rare; but the hon. gentleman has not taken notice of the fact that prorogations now take place for longer periods than formerly. The prorogation of parliament was made known to the people on the 17th of November, and from that period to the 5th of February was more than a fifth of a year. It is impossible to hold that the prerogative of dissolution can be placed in abeyance by a notification published so long beforehand. If the doctrine of the hon. member be sound, the effect of it must be that the Crown would resort to shorter prorogations in order to save its prerogative. The hon. gentleman commented on the precedent of 1806, and here I come across the track of the hon. gentleman in the field of authentic history (a laugh). The hon. gentleman says that that dissolution was much commented on at the time. I say it was not noticed for the purposes of the hon. member, but it was noticed with reference to the excitement of religious passions, which had no relation to the issue of an abrupt dissolution. The hon. gentleman has invented with perfect unconsciousness—do not let him suppose that I imagine that he has foisted into history that which does not exist—and I will therefore rather say that he has discovered the justification of that dissolution. He says that in the year 1806 war with France was proclaimed. Is this the history of the hon. member? Has the hon. member ever heard of the battle of Trafalgar? (cheers and laughter.) Does he recollect the time when that battle was fought? Does he know anything about the battle of Austerlitz, the death of Mr Pitt and his concern in the fortunes of the war which was going on in 1805 and in the beginning of 1806, when that great luminary was unhappily extinguished. The hon. gentleman has actually discovered in the name of historical retrospect that the justification of the dissolution in 1806 was the war with France. His justification is as extraordinary as the fact which it seems to justify. That is the ancient history of the hon gentleman (laughter). The hon. gentleman has shown a most remarkable faculty. He has shown the faculty of producing what I did not believe could be produced —"musty modern history" (a laugh); and he has found in the records of the last few months history as musty as any that he could extract from the records of Assyria or Egypt. The hon. member has made against the late government a charge of the most grave character. He says that we proceeded to organise a dissolution in secret, to concoct a plot under which we were to go to the country; but he has not adduced a single shred of evidence in support of the statement. That statement is not only untrue, but absurd, it is not only absurd, but impossible (hear hear). The hon. member says that intimations were conveyed from the treasury to members on the Liberal side of the house of what was about to take place.

Mr. Smollett.—No; I said that a circular had been sent round, requesting members to attend on the 5th of February.

Mr. Gladstone.—On that statement I will only proceed to make these two remarks. Supposing a circular had been sent out inviting the members of the Liberal party to attend on the 5th February, how does that support the statement of the hon. member that we were prosecuting a plot for the purpose of deceiving our opponents? (Cheers from the Liberal benches.)

Mr. Smollett.—I said that you were deceiving, not the opponents of the Ministry but the country. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

Mr. Gladstone—Did we deceive our friends and opponents alike? The charge of the hon. member rested upon this, that we were deceiving those who were opposed to us and seeking to give advantage to those who were our friends (hear, hear). If it were that we had issued a circular, it would be perfectly irrelevant, and besides being perfectly irrelevant, it is absolutely untrue. No circular was issued except contemporaneously with my address to my constituents. It is true that a deputation waited upon me with reference to the county suffrage a few days before the dissolution, but at that deputation not one word was said by me in reference to any course to be taken at the coming session. His third point is, that notice of a banquet—of coming convivial enjoyment—had been issued. There were no notices of a banquet—no convivial expectations raised; and there is not one shred nor one single word of accuracy in any of the three statements which the hon. gentleman had made in order to sustain his grave charge, that we proceeded to organise a dissolution in secret, and for which we are to be branded by him with the name of tricksters (cheers).

Mr. Smollett—I wish to say that I did not bring any such charge as the right hon. gentleman has fastened upon me (cheers, and cries of "Oh"). I said that the right hon. gentleman the member for Bucks had issued cards for a banquet (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Gladstone—If the hon. member thinks he said the member for Bucks, (Several hon. members, "He did.") Well, I want to know how the circular of the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire could be regarded as a declaration of our intentions, or how it was supposed that we were in consultation with the right hon. gentleman? What I wish to point out is, that the hon. member has made the charge that the dissolution was organised in secret, and that those who so organised it are to be branded with the name of tricksters. I want to know from the hon gentleman whether he adheres, or whether he does not adhere, to that name of "tricksters" (cheers). Now will the hon. gentleman give a plain answer to a plain question? (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Smollett.—I shall not rise again in my place. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr Gladstone.—Then when the hon. gentleman think he can gain some advantage from explanations which he has to offer he is ready to rise; but when he is challenged upon this fair issue—that he has addressed to members of this house—members who are entitled to the same respect as himself—the offensive and insulting name of tricksters—when the hon. gentleman is asked whether he adheres to that charge—he has not the decency to state—he has not the manliness to say—whether he adheres to it or not, but in an ignoble silence takes refuge from the consequences of his charge (loud Opposition cheers). With regard to the language of the hon. member I will not shelter myself under the rules of the house. I wish to meet an opponent in the open and fair field of discussion, as I am satisfied to leave all issues to be decided by their justice and truth without raising questions which are extremely difficult, and will injure the order of parliamentary discussion. When, after a life spent in the public service, I am denounced by the hon. gentleman in his new-born zeal as a trickster, I hope that if I am warm in resenting such a charge that warmth does not require any apology (cheers.) Coming now to the common sense of the case I will endeavour to show that the circumstances on which the dissolution took place were peculiar. The hon. gentleman says that at that time everything lay smooth before us; but if he refers to the principal organ of his own party, the *Quarterly Review*, he will find it stated that at the opening of the year there was great political uncertainty and uneasiness, the ministry were in a position which has no paralled within the experience of the present century. We have had many cases of indication of changes of opinion at single elections; but I never knew a parliament in which single elections of themselves went so far to establish the presumption that the opinion of the country had changed. Another point of which the hon. gentleman has taken no notice is that after what took place in March last we had not the alternative of resignation. The question we had to consider was whether our strength was sufficient to enable us to continue our work, or whether we would advise her Majesty to dissolve parliament. With regard to the question of convenience a good argument might be based on that subject. I am not aware that a long notice of dissolution is the best for the well-being of the country. I admit that the act was extremely abrupt, but I contend that it was perfectly justified by the circumstances of the case (hear, hear). The principle on which we proceeded was this—that at all times it is the duty of the government, not merely to be waiting for some vote of censure, but to consider for itself whether it has with the existing House of Commons the means of duly carrying on the Government of the country. In the last autumn every one expected a dissolution. The *Quarterly Review* stated that at the beginning of the year; and the present Prime Minister when at Glasgow said that it must be known that a general election was at hand. What I say is, that at all times it is the prime duty of the government to examine its strength with regard to the duties which it has to perform, and if it has not that strength it is the duty of the government to resign or dissolve. If the government had not sufficient power it has no course to pursue but to advise a dissolution. That is the case so far as the principle is concerned (hear, hear). But now with regard to the question of convenience. I will state what our anticipations were. In January we had a full view of the financial prospects of the year. Although the estimates were not finally decided on, we knew that great things must be done in the way of popular relief. Look at the question of local taxation. We had endeavoured to deal with that question piecemeal. I will not enter into the reasons why our endeavours produced little or no effect, because that would introduce into the discussion an element which had better be excluded. But we had failed in our attempts. We saw that it would be our duty to deal with the whole of that question in the present year. Now, with the views which we entertained, that was by no means a mere money question. It was a question full of danger. It was dangerous to the government and dangerous to taxation, and we thought we ought not to begin by giving away money, and then see what could be done in the way of reform. It was quite clear that the handling of that question would require the whole power of the government. What we had before us was the prospect of a most arduous session, and the evidence of a continuance of that sapping process which was taking away that parliamentary support on which we had to depend. What we had to consider was the loss of authority which was continually going on. What was the other alternative? I admit the inconvenience of the dissolution of the 24th of January. No doubt some hon. gentlemen who were abroad experienced some inconvenience. But what I should like to know is this. Is there not something more inconvenient than a dissolution immediately before the commencement of the session, and that is a dissolution in the session? (hear, hear.) It was my deliberate and distinct opinion in January, and it is so still, that it would not be in our power to deal in a satisfactory manner with the difficulty of local taxation, and all the consequences which it involved. If we had begun the session—if we had produced the budget, and if the uncontested portion of it had been passed, we might have broken down on the question of local taxation, and then in May or June it would have been found necessary to dissolve. And I ask if that would not have been a greater inconvenience than a dissolution before the commencement of the session? That was our view. I hope I have given a correct account of the case, which I admit to be a proper subject for calm and dispassionate discussion. The course which we took was in satisfaction of our primary duty, and although it entailed inconvenience, yet the amount of inconvenience so caused was less than would have been caused by the loss of time if we had continued to occupy office in the state of things with which we were surrounded. I do not object to the course of proceeding taken by the hon. member for Cambridge. With respect to the elections, the result was probably not what was expected by hon. gentlemen on either side of the house. I admit that it was not what was expected by myself. I was not very sanguine. I did not feel any certainty whether we should have a majority or not. I thought it desirable to ask that question of the country. I did not expect that the constituencies would place hon. gentleman opposite in office by so considerable a majority; and my regret is not that the dissolution took place at the time it did, but that it did not take place before. I am not anxious to be the minister of a minority either of the house or of the country. It is altogether repugnant to my feelings. Nor do I think that a Government which has a majority should continue to work it to the last in the face of a growing change of opinion to the country. That is the reply which I make to the hon. gentleman. He is perfectly entitled to make the motion, and the more he points the motion to the late ministry the better. I do not flinch from it. I accept it in full. I have laid my justification before the house, and shall be quite satisfied with the judgment. I shall now retire from the discussion, of course reserving my own personal conviction and liberty of action (cheers).

Mr. Whalley said that his reason for seconding the motion was that he thought a discussion on the subject absolutely necessary, and that he thought some explanation ought to be given by the right hon. member for Greenwich. During the last five years he had more frequently voted against the right hon. gentleman than any other hon. member on that side of the house, and in 1868 had ventured to say that he would inevitably break up the Liberal party; and was contented with the fulfilment of his prophecy. Many hon. members had been subjected to inconvenience by the dissolution; but he had suffered greater personal inconvenience than any other hon. member, because it had liberated him from prison (laughter and hear, hear), and thus prevented him from bringing before parliament in a proper form the power exercised by the authority of the Crown and the judges of the land in a manner unprecedented, monstrous, and unjust, and calculated to sap all confidence in the administration of justice. If the motion was pressed to a division he should certainly give it his support.

Sir G. Bowyer hoped that the motion would be withdrawn (no, no), and he very much regretted that it had been brought forward, because the matter had been fully discussed at the beginning of the session, and its further discussion would only tend to produce acrimonious feelings.

The motion was put and negatived without a division. —*Standard.*

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